REGISTERED No. 73—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,672.—NE[illegible]

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1873.

SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. { FOR A YEAR.....Rs. 42 } Including
FOR SIX MONTHS ..Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship AGRA, 1,906 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. FRASER, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th September 1873, at 4 P.M.

September 1873.		September 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 4	Leave Tuticorin	12
" Ratnagherry 5	" Colombo	13
" Vingorla 5	" Galle	14
" Goa 6	" Negapatam	17
" Carwar 6	" Pondicherry	18
" Mangalore 7	" Madras	20
" Cannanore 8	" Coconada	22
" Telicherry 9	" Vizagapatam	23
" Calicut 9	" Bimlipatam	23
" Beypore 10	" Gopanlipatam	24
" Cochin 10	" False Point	25
" Alleppy 11	Arrive CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

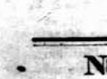
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Negapatam, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

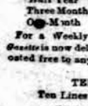
The s.s. EUPHRATES, 503 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

Sept. 1873.		Oct. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 10	Leave BUSREH	1
" Kurrachee 15	" Fao	1
" Gwadur 15	" Koweit	1
" Muscat 20	" Bushire	4
" Bunder Abbas 19	" Linga	8
" Linga 21	" Bunder Abbas	10
" Bahrein 23	" Muscat	13
" Bushire 23	" Gwadur	14
" Fao 25	" Kurrachee	17
" Mahomerah 25	Arrive BOMBAY	20
Arrive BUSREH 26		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer from Bombay every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander O. M. BEATH, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship UPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. COTTEN, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" begs to inform the public that he has secured among other privileges from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, he prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the success which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED.
PITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.
MACHINE MADE,
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches re; resenting these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from	£ 5 0 to £50
" Ear-rings	"	£ 1 10 to £10
" Lockets	"	£ 1 0 to £20
" Suites	"	£10 10 to £50
" Chains	Per Ounce "	£6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from	£10 to £100
" Ear-rings	from	£ 5 to £ 50
" Lockets	from	£ 5 to £100
" Rings	from	£ 5 to £500
" Suites	from	£50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

On Friday, the 5th [illegible]

THE GOLCO[illegible] ROUTE.

Captain S. D. [illegible], at 3 P.M., from Mazagon. SUEZ, as above, also Passengers and [illegible] O Co.'s S. S. Venice, Marseilles, Bou[illegible] Liverpool, London and New York.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 8th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

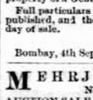
THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,682 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain C. FRASER, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 5th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.



THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n	to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n	to Bombay
Oct. 2	"	to Bombay	Nov. 6	"	to Calcutta
" 9	"	to Calcutta	" 13	"	to Bombay
" 16	"	to Bombay	" 20	"	to Calcutta
" 23	"	to Calcutta	" 27	"	to Bombay
			Dec. 4	"	to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION

At the Rooms of the Undersigned, No. 7, Meadow Street.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light Engli-h-built Malvern Dog-cart with lamps, by Windower, Long Acre, London, with set of nearly new plated mounted harness.

ALSO,

A nearly new light English-built Miniature Brougham with lamps and shafts, by J. Hen[illegible]son.

One Ditto Self-driving Phaeton.

A First-class English-built Mail Phaeton with lamps, by William Cole, London.

A Second-hand Palanquin Office Shigram, with lamps,

A few sets of new Brass and Plated Mounted Buggy and Dog-cart Harness.

A few very handsome large Real Marble Figures with Domes.

A fifteen days Marble Timepiece, &c.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 4th September 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Glass and Crockeryware, a handsome Office Shigram, a handsome Bay Arab Horse, a fine collection of Choice Plants, &c., at Chummar Baug, Parell.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the owner to publish by Auction, the above-mentioned first place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, shigram, horse, plants, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th September 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO.,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHUNDUNVADY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September 1873, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, with the consent of the Mortgagees and In Re Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, an Insolvent, the whole of his right, title, and interest, in the following Landed Property, viz.

All that piece of freehold ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, consisting of four compartments, situate on the west side of Breach Candy Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 31, and registered by the Collector of Pension Tax under Nos. 44 and 209, which land contains by admeasurement 1659 square yards (little more or less), and is bounded on the east by the Breach Candy Road, on the south by the property of Mr. Jamsetjee Bomanjee, on the north by the house of Mr. Nanabhai Anundrow, and on the west by the Fire Temple belonging to Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia's Fire temple. The premises are in the occupation of Dr. Cursetjee Framjee Khory and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Official Assignee, High Court or to Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE or to the Undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th September 1873.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Damaged Glass Bangles, in the Custom House, Fort.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Custom House, Fort, on account and at the risk of the Underwriters :—

Per s.s. Zumbesi of Bahrain from Hongkong—

E D I & Co.—No. 72 to 74—3 Cases of damaged p'ain glass Bangles, each containing 4 03 pairs.

" No. 76 to 78—3 Cases ditto ditto.

" No. 75, 79, 80—3 Cases of damaged plain glass Bangles, each containing 3000 pairs.

TERMS—CASH.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties or Four Bungalows, situate at Small Colaba.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 1st day of May 1872, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the Mortgagees to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th day of September, at 4 P.M., on account and at the risk of the late Eduljee Pestonjee Shroff, the Mortgagor, the valuable landed properties or four Bungalows, hereinunder described, viz :—

All those two messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses adjoining each other, and under one roof, situate, lying and being at Small Colaba, in the sub-district of Fort and Cowbas, in the Island of Bombay, standing in the Books of Collector of Assessment under Nos. 75 and 76; and all that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house adjoining thereto, standing in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 56, and also, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing at the rear or back of the lastly described messuages, which said four several messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses are erected and standing on the ground belonging to Jumadhun Rallgee Sett, which is the Ex-Landholder or Landholder thereof, and which said ground contains altogether by admeasurement 466-5-9th four hundred and sixty-six and five-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and the said messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses are bounded on the east partly by a public foot passage, and partly by the houses belonging to Purshotum Ruwoojee, on the west by another public foot passage or road, called Pestonjee Road, on the north by the house of Mrs. Wise, and on the south by another public foot passage, called Borah Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, reference may be made to the undersigned, or at the office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th September 1873.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and ITRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, anticorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 100, Bishopsgate-street within London.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. WAR DEPARTMENT. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, &c., &c., &c., and comparative trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label has the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be cautioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS,

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.
CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA,

THE Steam Ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE will be despatched to the MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, on TUESDAY, the 9th SEPTEMBER, instant, calling at the undermentioned Ports :—

Ratnagherry	Alleppy
Vingoria	Tuticorin
Goa	Colombo
Carwar	Negapatam
Mangalore	Pondicherry
Cannenore	Madras
Te licherry	Cocoanada
Calicut	Vizagapatam
Beypore	Bimlipatam
Narakel	Gopanlipatam
Cochin	False Point.

For Freight and particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 3rd September 1873.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.

The MATCH for TO-DAY will be GRIFFINS (under Two Years in India) vs. NON-GRIFFINS. The Griffins will wear White Jerseys, the others Striped.

A. E. PEILE,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

WANTED, a COMPETENT SURVEYOR, who will have the certainty of employment for five months. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem. Only expert Workmen should apply.

Applications to be made to the LOCAL FUNDS ENGINEER, NASSICK.

Nasick, 1st September 1873.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 75, or at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum per share, WILL BE PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Church Lane, on and after the 15th instant. Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5TH to 15TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.

Bombay, 3rd September 1873.

OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the undermentioned GOVERNMENT HOUSES will be received by the Undersigned :—

1. Bungalow, with Outhouses, together with land containing about 8,890 square yards, situated at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of J. Carey, Esquire.

2. Bungalow, with Outhouses, together with land containing about 6,645 square yards, situated at Parel, and lately in the occupation of J. Carey, Esquire.

Plans can be seen, and full particulars obtained, on application to the Collector.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 3rd September 1873.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

ધી ગ્રેટ ઇસ્ટર્ન સ્પિનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 18th instant for the supply, for a period of one year, of SUNDRY ARTICLES required at the Mills; also TENDERS for the PURCHASE of WASTE COTTON BAGGING for the same period. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

BABAJEE CASSINATHJEE,
Secretary.

No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 3rd September 1873.

THE Undersigned hereby gives NOTICE that he is prepared to act on behalf of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to WEIGH, MARK, SEW ENDS of BALES (when required to do so), and CONVEY in LIGHTERS or BARGES alongside VESSELS in the HARBOUR for shipment, all BALES of FULL PRESSED COTTON brought by rail on the Sidings on the Elphinstone Estate or brought to any of the Port Trust Bunders for shipment at the rate of Five Annas per Bale, exclusive of Wharfage Fees.

Also, in order to meet the convenience of Shippers desirous of shipping their Cotton by Country Craft, to remove bales from the Sidings to the Wharf frontage of the Port Trust Bunders with which the Sidings are connected at the rate of One Anna per Bale.

N.B.—The Port Trustees will not be responsible for loss of or damage to Cotton caused by fire or tempest or other inevitable account.

JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mills, Chinchpoogly, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of September 1873, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet of the Company's Accounts made up to 30th June 1873.

2nd. To declare a Dividend,

3rd. The following will be proposed as a Special Resolution under Section 51 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 :—

"That Clause 51 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by deleting therefrom the words 'in the month of October,' and substituting in lieu thereof the words 'not later than the month of October in such year.'"

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 16D, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd September 1873.

N.B. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11TH to 18TH SEPTEMBER 1873 (both days inclusive).

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN JOHN WOOD, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons, being Creditors of or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of Captain JOHN WOOD, late of No. 6, Quadrant Road, Highbury, New Park, Islington, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, who died at No. 6, Quadrant Road, aforesaid, on or about the 13th day of November 1872, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate and Effects (with the office copy of the Last Will and Testament under the seal of the Principal Registry of Will and Testament under the seal of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate annexed) were on the 11th day of August 1873 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to the Undersigned, LILLYWHITE DAVID LUNDEE, of Bombay, the Manager at Bom'ay of the Firm of Messrs. King, King, and Co., are required on or before the 4th day of October 1873 to send to the Undersigned, being the said Administrator, at the Office of the said Messrs. King, King, & Co., in Church Lane, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time, Undersigned, the said Administrator, will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to Georgina Wood, widow, the relict of the said deceased, the Sole Executrix named in the said Will, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having Property of his in his or in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Undersigned, the said Administrator.—Dated this 3rd day of September 1873.

ALFRED DANN SAUNDERS,
Administrator in Bombay of the Estate and Effects of JOHN WOOD, late of No. 6 Quadrant Road, Highbury, New Park, Islington, deceased.

LILLYWHITE'S GUIDES
FOR 1873,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The "FOR INDIA," their finest brand, Quarts, in original cases, as landed, of one dozen	42 0	46 0
Ditto ditto Pints, in original cases of 2 dozen, per dozen	23 0	25 8

GIESLER'S MOSELLE.

Quarts, in original cases of 1 doz.	38 0	42 0
Pints, in " " 2 doz. per doz.	21 0	23 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHOICE MANILLA CIGARS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) solicit the SPECIAL ATTENTION of Connoisseurs to the following superior brands, the finest produce of Manillas, and rarely procurable :—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CABALLEROS, in boxes of 125, per box	22 8	25 0
LONDRES CLARO do.	12 8	14 0
IMPERIALES COLORADO do.	22 8	25 0
REGALIAS DE PREMIER do.	20 0	22 8
VEGUEWS do.	22 8	25 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CALVERT'S
PERFUMED CARBOLIC SOAPS.

HOUSEHOLD SOAP,
in small bars.

TOILET SOAP,
Extra perfumed, three cakes in a box.

NURSERY SOAP.

MEDICINAL SOAP.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CRICKET KIT.

FRESH SUPPLIES,
Just landed, from
LILLYWHITE, BARTLETT, PAGE, CLAPSHAW, JEFFERIES, and MALINGS, comprising,

BATS,
Single, Double, Treble, A"-Cane-Handled ;
Single, Double, Treble, Whalebone Handled ;
Plain and Best Polished Practice ; Presentation.

BALLS,
Double and Treble Seamed.

BOOTS, GLOVES, LEG-GUARDS, STUMPS, AND ALL SUNDRIES.

DETAILS ON APPLICATION TO
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICE from 13, APOLLO STREET, to No. 11, FORBES STREET.

WHITTLE & Co.

11, Forbes Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL of a LINE REGIMENT, just gone Home from India, is anxious to EXCHANGE into a REGIMENT in India.—Apply to "EXCHANGE," care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT to COLLECT MYROBOLLAMS and the RIGHT to COLLECT CASSIA BUDS in the TANNA [illegible]TS for ONE YEAR, from the 1st October 1873, will be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Office of the Undersigned, at Tanna, on the 15th September next, at 12 o'clock Noon.

F. BIRKBECK,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Tanna.

Tanna, 29th August 1873.

WE are THIS DAY CLOSING our FIRM in Bombay, and our late and present Representatives here, Messrs. T. WILSON and ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, are respectively JOINING the ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, EWART, [illegible] and Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, and [illegible]bay.

All sums owing by or [illegible] said or received by Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant, at Mes[illegible] Lathum, and Co's Office, signing on behalf of our Firm [illegible]idation.

ANTROBUS & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope Old (Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, Old Brass, Copper, Iron and Lead, Teak Rafters, Iron Tanks, Coal Dust, &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B CAREW, Lieut. late I.N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 1st September 1873.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurances 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September 1873, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1873.

2nd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to the 10th INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited,

A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 3rd September 1873.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 11th September 1873, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Accounts up to 30th June last.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To elect a Director in place of Mr. Bhasker Maneckjee retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st August 1873.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS are CLOSED from THIS DAY till the 5TH SEPTEMBER 1873, inclusive.

NOTICE.—On NOVEMBER 3RD, and TWO following DAYS, an EXHIBITION of LIVE-STOCK, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, and GRAIN will be held at WUDWAN, on which occasion Gold and Silver Medals as well as Monetary Prizes will be given in accordance with the terms of the printed Prize Sheets.

A CATTLE FAIR will be held at the same time, and as it is expected that a large number of animals will be sent, the occasion will be a good one for the purchasing purchasers.

PLOUGHING MATCHES will take place on the second day.

Any information either in connection with the Exhibition or Cattle Fair will be gladly given by the Honrary Secretary, KESSOWJEE BHASKERJEE, Esquire, Extra Assistant Political Agent, Wudwan Station, from whom also Prospectuses can be obtained on application.

H. L. NUTT, Captain,
Acting 2nd Political Assistant in charge Jhalawar Prant, and President of the Committee.

Wudwan Station, 18th August 1873.

Just Published, by Messrs. BAILLIERE, TINDALL & COX, 20, King William Street, Strand, London.

THIRD EDITION, Post Free, 2s. 2d.

REVELATIONS of QUACKS and QUACKERY, by DETECTOR.

Reprinted from the *Medical Circular*.

"This Pamphlet constitutes a regular Quack Directory, by consulting which every young man may know where he may go if he wishes to be plundered and destroyed."—*Punch*.

Therefore, 'Revelations of Quacks and Quackery,' by Detector."—*Punch*.

NOTICES.

NEW MUSIC RECEIVED.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
MUSIC SALOONS,
BOMBAY.

ALL THE NEWEST SONGS AND PIECES.

WATERPROOF COATS AND CAPES.

J. AND W. WATSON AND CO.'S

SURPLUS STOCK OF WATERPROOFS ARE NOW BEING SOLD 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN ORIGINAL PRICES.

9, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT,
ESTABLISHED 1869.
MESSRS. WHITE AND CO.,
ALLAHABAD AND CAWNPORE,

GENERAL, COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING AGENTS, COUNTRY PRODUCE BROKERS, CONTRACTORS, &c., &c.,

HAVE the pleasure to ANNOUNCE to the COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY and the PUBLIC generally, that they have undertake the purchase and Shipment of Goods, Collecting, Clearing and Forwarding Goods, and General Commission Business on the following terms :—

| | |

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

THE rates of Exchange on London have slightly advanced for Credit and Documentary Bills, although Bank Bills remain unaltered.

In Government Securities there is more demand especially for 4 and 4½ per cent. paper, at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 1s. 10⅛d. to 1s. 10 11/16d. to⅛d
Credit Bills, do. ....1s. 10⅛d.
Documents, do. ....1s. 10 15/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ....1s. 10 17/32d.
Credit, do. ....1s. 10⅛ to 21/32d.d.
Documents, do. ....1s 10⅛d.
Bank Bills, demand ....1s. 10⅛d. to 4/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 5/16.
Do demand 100⅛

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do. demand..... 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...110⅞ to 110⅞
Four & half per cent. ... ...106 3/8 to ½
Four per cent. 104⅛
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ...105⅞
15 years' Debenture Loans 105⅞
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ...92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ... ...115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2 0
Carolus	250
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver...	107½ to 107¾
Gold Lace	16-12
Bar Gold 10 ozs. English 100 touch ...	16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ...	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

No ship loading for Liverpool, and only one Austrian steamer, besides the mail steamer of 12th inst., with available space. Rates are quite nominal, nothing shipping.

London { Cotton ... / Cases ... / Seeds ... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal. / Myrabollams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bills ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £2 0s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton ... / Coffee ... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ..... £2 10s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 15s.
Havre Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. / Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. / Cotton ..... £2 7s. 6d. nominal
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 22 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Manockjee Petit Spinning continue. Colaba and Bank of Bombay, 2nd Issue, closed firm at quoted rates. Press shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ ea.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank ...	92
72,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal ...	1,430
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New ..	758½ xd
10,000	500	106	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue ...	260 xd
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China ...	275
40,000	281	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410xl.
40,000	200	all	2½p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	130
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	123
10,000	200	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank ...	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 7 6	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	237
.....	£20	109 1 2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...	126
.....	£20	68 10 2	do.	Ditto ...	...
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 5 1	d.	Do. New Shares ...	...

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co...	1,480
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Freire Land & Pier Co. Ltd.	84
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land ...	5.0
1,000	1, 0	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited ...	395

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

350	1,000	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning ...	1,450
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning ...	2,725
200	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United ...	1,230
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills ...	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	1,650
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern ...	2,275
750	1,000	all		Juwraj Ballo Mills ...	1,165
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's ...	1,335
980	1,000	a	40 p.a	Morarjee Spinning ...	1,160
800	2,500	all	150p.a	Oriental ...	3,325
600	2,500	400	216p.a	Royal ...	2,250
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning...	1,350

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	775
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co....	500
250	3,000	890	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co....	6,900
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co....	1,150
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New...	275
150	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co ...	75
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company...	1,200
500	1,980	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co....	4,550
350	9,000	all	25 p.c.	East India Press Co....	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co....	5,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	700
300	1,000	all	70 p.c	French Press Co ...	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c	Hydraulic Press Co....	2,100
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co ...	800
200	400	350	425 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	675
120	2,500	all	250 p.c	Prince of Wales Press....	1,900
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co....	600
400	850	750	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co....	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	935

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	10 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ...	1,365
1,000	50	11	15p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	12 p.c.	Mechanics Fld'g Co ...	75
2,000	500	all	45 p.c.	Preacher & Co ...	425
2,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China...	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank...	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank ...	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula...	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank ...	2

SALES AND AUGUSTUS PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market closed quiet without any change in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. Rs. 4 10 6
1,750 ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. ,, 4 10 0
1,000 ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 8 lbs. ,, 4 3 0
1,000 ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs. ,, 5 12 0
500 ,, ,, 45 in. 39 yds. 10 lbs. ,, 7 2 0
1,200 ,, Grey Jacconets 40 in. 20 yds. 2½ lbs. ,, 2 2 6
450 pairs W. Dhoties 44 in. 9 yds. ,, 1 13 0
1,500 ,, ,, 44 in. 10 yds. ,, 2 1 0
500 ,, Blue O. & W. Prints 24 in. 28 yds. ,, 3 14 0

COTTON.

The market closed steady, and there was no quotable change in values. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies Barsee ... at Rs. 188
50 ,, Vingorla ... at Rs. 184

YARNS.

The following sale was effected by a local Mill yesterday :—

15,000 lbs. Water No. 20's ... at 8 9/16 as. per lb.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 10th August 1873.
Open 431½ Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching ...	37,949	0	0
Merchandize ...	10,022	0	0
Earth Trains ...	0	0	0
Electric Telegraph ...	303	0	0
Total Rs.....	48,274	0	0

Corresponding week in August 1872.
Open 389½ Miles.

Coaching ...	33,278	0	0
Merchandize ...	13,993	0	0
Earth Trains ...	0	0	0
Electric Telegraph ...	443	0	0
Total Rs.....	47,714	0	0
Increase Rs.....	19,560	0	0

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Arcot (s) ...	Hutchison ...	Madras and Calcutta.
	Caradoc (s) ...	Garrick ...	Kurrachee.
	Royal Saxon ...	Williamson ...	Dundee via Calcutta.
	William Woodbury.	Herriman ...	Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 30 Madras (s) ... Jones ... Chandbally, Aug. 29.
Challenge, ... McBride ... Aden, July 31.
Nimrod ... Crocker ... Moulmein, July 2.
Houghton ... Magri ... Jedda, Aug. 17.
Victoria Bridge ... Spence ... Madras, Aug. 21.
Night Hawk ... Blaney ... Muscat, July 29.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 30 Athol (s). ... ...
British India. ... ...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 30 Assyria (s)... ... ... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD SEPTEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Virago s, 215 cases ale, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Stearling s, 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
British Sceptre, 21 cases oilmanstore, Vully Essajee; cases sulphate of copper, and 4 kegs screws, W. Cooper.
Caradoc s, 15 hogsheads ale, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 1 case leather purse, N and B Wadia & Co; 362 bundles sheet iron, Heptoola Allybhoy & Co; 5 cases cheese and 2 cases ham, Palonjee Heerjeebhoy; 3 cases caps, 2 cases thread, 3 cases medicine, Abdool Hoosen Eascoffbhoy; 8 cases glassware, W Maule; 18 casks beer, Manockjee Jamsetjee; 50 kegs iron nails, Bell Brandonburg & Co; 31 cases hock, Cutler Palmer & Co; 10 casks iron nails, Lafond Brothers; 5 casks empty phials, Momedally Esmaljee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Flora s, 1 case gold thread, S A Noordin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3RD SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wimbledon s, 43 bales wool, Venichund Fukirchund; 60 bales cotton, Khimjee Jewraj; 20 bales cotton, Nopoo Nursee; 112 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Callianjee & Co; 51 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee; 90 bales wool, Versee Poonja; 100 bales cotton, R L King & Co; 75 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow.
Flora s, 154 bags wheat, Premjee Ruchchordas; 2,000 bags wheat, Hajee Allarakia Hajee Essac; 41 bales cotton, Dhunjee Sojpall; 3 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 9 boxes and 23 kegs iron washers, N W Nicol & Co.
Sir Charles Napier, 100 bales hemp, Framjee Sealy & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda s, 1 bale skin, and 1,985 bales jute, A Tait; 195 pieces E teeth, Sockoor Futtabhoy; 2 pieces E teeth, Albert Jacob; 1 bundle and 114 piece E teeth, Sewjee Anchally.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Golconda s, 25 bales hides, A Tait.

FOR TRIESTE.

Golconda s, 29 bales hides. A Tait.

FOR VENICE.

Golconda s, 13 bales hides, A Tait.

FOR ANCONA.

Golconda s, 12 bales hides, A Tait.

FOR BRINDISI.

Golconda s, 2 bales hides, A Tait.

FOR SUEZ.

Golconda s, 1 bundle silk, Behrend Brothers.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER. 1.

Loch, Lieutenant-Col., Asst. Adjutant-General, N. D., on leave from Ahmedabad.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Lay, Lieut. and Adjt. 4th Hussars, to appear before a medical board, from Rawul Pindee.
Mant, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Randall, Lieut.-Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Loch, Lieut.-Colonel, Asst. Adjutant-General, N. D., on leave, to Poona.
Willoughby, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Bannerman, Lieut.-Colonel, 4th Rifles, on duty, to Poona.
Trench, Captain, 19th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 30.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the return from furlough to England of Col F L Maginiac, Depy Commsr, 1st class, in the Central Provinces, the following changes are made in the Commission of those Provinces, with effect from the 27th July 1873 :—

Maj C L R Glasfurd, Offg Depy Commsr, 1st class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Depy Commsr, 2nd class.

Capt W S Brooke, Offg Depy Commsr, 3rd class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Depy Commsr, 4th class.

Under the provisions of Section 319 of Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Presidency Jail in Calcutta as a place to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

Mr Edward Clifford Barrett, Asst Supt of Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade, with effect from the 6th July 1873.

Capt D Cowie, Asst Supt, Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade of Asst Supts, with effect from the 25th March 1873.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. George Ruckert as Acting Consular Agent for Italy at Akyab, during the absence of Mr F W Abel.

Major W Kincaid, Offg Bheel Agent and Political Asst at Sirdarpoor, and Comdt of the Malwa Bheel Corps, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, from the 15th Aug 1873, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Capt G F Blowers, Offg Depy Bheel Agent and Political Asst at Mampoor, will officiate as Bheel Agent and Asst at Sirdarpoor, and Comdt of the Malwa Bheel Corps in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Maj Kincaid on privilege leave.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Mysore Commission :—

Capt E Shaw, Assist Commsr of the 3rd class, to officiate as Assist Commsr of the 1st class during the employment of Maj Armstrong on other duty, or until further orders.

Maj A G D Logan, Assist Commsr of the 3rd class, 1st Assistant Superintendent of Coorg, to officiate as Assist Commsr of the 1st class, during the employment of Maj Lindsay on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt H de P Rennick, Assist Commsr of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to officiate as Asst Commsr of the 2nd class, with effect from the 30th May 1873, during the absence, on furlough to Europe, of Capt D W Laughton, or until further orders.

Capt F W Fowlett, Asst to the Govr Genl's Agent in Rajpootana, at present employed in Settlement work at Ulwur, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class, from the 21st June last.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. Lushington having been permitted to resign his offices as Acct Genl, Madras, and Commsr of the Dept of Issue of Govt Paper Currency in that Presidency, the following appointments are made in the Financial Department, with effect from the 17th Aug 1873 :—

Mr R W Lodwick, Bombay Civil Service, is appointed to be Acct Genl, Madras, and Commsr of the Dept of the Issue of Govt Paper Currency in that Presidency; Mr Lodwick took charge of the said offices on the afternoon of the 16th August 1873.

Mr J Westland, Bengal Civil Service, to be an officer of the Financial Department.

Mr Westland is appointed to be Depy Acct Genl, Madras, but he will continue to officiate as Acct Genl, Bengal, till further orders.

Mr W Donald to officiate as Depy Acct General, Madras till further orders.

Leave for one month on private affairs, under Section 5 of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, beginning on the 23rd Aug 1873, is granted to Mr R W Mathews, offg Asst to the Comptroller General.

Mr F D-H Larpent received charge of the Office of Depy Acct.-Genl, Punjab, on the afternoon of the 25th Aug 1873.

Privilege leave for three months, beg ning on the 1st Sept. 1873, is granted to Mr D Barbour, offg Under-Secretary to the Govt of India in this Dept.

Mr J W Gardiner, Bengal Civil Service, is appointed, to officiate for Mr D Barbour, as Under-Secretary to the Govt of India in this Dept, until the head-quarters of the Govt leave Simla, or until further orders.

Mr D Barbour is confirmed in the office of Under-Secretary to the Govt of India in this Dept, with effect from the 17th Aug 1873.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1871, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to fix, for the purposes of that Act, the value of Rosaine and Magenta dyes in the form of Crystals, at 4 annas an ounce avoirdupois, the import duty on all other sorts of aniline dyes being levied advalorem.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr Genl of India is pleased to make the following temporary appointment on H E's Personal Staff :—

Lt T Hope, of the Bom S C and 2nd Squad Sub, 2nd Scinde Horse, to be Aide-de-Camp, during the period of Capt Hiddulph's employment on special duty with the Yarkand Mission, or until further orders.

Lt T F Baynes, of the Bet S C, Asst Comr, 3rd grade, British Burmah, is allowed furlough in India on medical certificate, for eight months, with effect from such date as he may have quitted his station, under Rule XVII. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers of the S C having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, clause 2, subject to H M's approval :—

Lt Cols Lewis William Buck, Mad S C, Augustus Becher Marsack, Mad S C, and Jeremy Charles West, Mad S C, 20th August 1873,

The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified under the operation of G G O No 632 of the 4th Aug 1864, paragraph 69, subject to H M's approval :—

Brevet—To be Major.—Capt James Clephane Minto, Ben S C, —19th Aug 1873.

Hony Capt and Depy Commsy Alexander O'Bern e, Asst Eng, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, P W D, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be unfit for further service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, and under the provisions of G G O No. 69 of 1868, granted the invalid pension of his rank, viz, Rs. 240 per mensem, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Burnell, Temporary Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the office of the Store-keeper for State Railways at Calcutta, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr J H DeRinzy, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is reduced to the rank of Asst Engr, 1st grade.

Mr J H DeRinzy, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred to the Indus Valley Railway.

Mr C P O'R-fferty, Temporary Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is permanently appointed to the P W D as an Asst Engr, 1st grade.

Mr G F Moore is appointed to the P W D as an Asst Engr, 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

Corpl J Robinson, Ove-seer, 1st grade, Hyderabad, is allowed six months' leave in India on medical certificate.

Mr W G Boyle, B A, Offg Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, will take charge of the current duties of the office of the Consulting Engr to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, during the absence of Lt-Col Pollard on leave.

Mr J H Lane, offg Director of Traffic, is appointed to officiate as Depy Director General of Telegraphs, during the absence of Mr Cappel on special duty, or until further orders. The appointment has effect from 17th July 1873.

The services of Mr. E. Faulkner, Asst Supt 1st grade, are dispensed with.

The official designation of Mr H J Walton, the officer in charge of the Mekran Coast and Sub-marine Telegraph, will in future be Deputy Director, instead of Director, Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph, as heretofore.

Mr J J Allen, Asst Supt of Telegraphs, has been granted by H M's Secy of State, leave for two months on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted him in P W D Notification No 836, dated 15th May 1873.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The Govr Genl in Council directs that the following be added as clause (e) of Section 25 of the Acting Allowance Code :—

"(e) A Sub-Asst Patrol of the Inland Customs Dept, when placed in charge of a beat, owing to the absence on leave of a Patrol or an Asst Patrol, is entitled to a charge allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem."

PENSION AND GRATUITIES.

The Govr Genl in Council directs that the following be substituted for Section 20 of the Civil Pension Code :—

Section 20—"Press servants who are paid for piece-work, and section-writers in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Madras, are reckoned members of a permanent establishment if—

(1)—They are employed not casually but as a part of a fixed establishment; and

(2)—During the last 72 months of their actual employment they have been attached to one office uninterruptedly for 24 months, or it has not been through their own choice or misconduct that they have not been so attached."

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 22nd August 1873.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

4th Hussars.—Lt and Adjt J W Lay, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Vety Surg J W Evans, (B Baty 18th Brig.) to England, overland, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

4th Foot.—Capt L R Phillips, to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 5th Aug to the 1st Nov, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

106th Foot.—Maj H J Bell, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 23rd July to date of the arrival of the regiment in England, in extension.

109th Foot.—Lt J W F Biggs, to Bombay, from the 13th Aug to date of embarkation of regiment, to study the native languages.

Staff Corps.—Col J M Nuttall, C B, (Comdg 44th N I), to the port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to taking the residue of his furlough granted by G G O 827 of 1870.

Lt P E Anderson, (1st Wing Sub 25th N I), from the 6th to the 8th Aug, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin, under the rules of 1868.

Supernumerary, (Qmr 7th N I), to remain in Calcutta, for purpose of studying the native languages, from the 15th Aug to 15th Octr in extension.

Indian Medical Service.—Surg-Major F G Constant, M D, (in medical charge, 12th Ben Cav,) to Murree, from the 11th Aug to to the 1st Oct, on private affairs.

[This cancels the leave granted in G O C C 13th Aug, p 322.]

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 3rd September, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 3rd September, 1 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 2nd September, 9-45 P.M.; via Turkey, 1st September, 3-10 P.M. Cable right Fao Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 3rd September, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north, thermometer 78, rainfall 82 cents.

CARWAR, 3rd September, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·95, rainfall 89 cents.

MANGALORE, 3rd September, 10-30 A.M.—Weather fair, wind north-west by south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·72, rainfall 84 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3rd September, 6-20 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, strong, thermometer 92, barometer 29·80.

VIZAGOOLA, 3rd September, 17-6 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west thermometer 80, rainfall 1 inch, 39 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—28TH Sept., 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 3rd Sept., 11-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 45 minutes.

Via Suez, 3rd Sept., 2-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 2nd Sept. 4-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 minutes.

Via Turkey, 1st September, 3-10 P.M., Greenwhich time. Time in trainsit, 34 hours and 53 minuts.

Via Suez, 2nd Sept., 7-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 21 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 3rd Sept., 7-6 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 4 hours 57 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 3rd Sept., 3-45 P.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 5 hours 13 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 2nd to 8 P.M. of the 3rd September is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta ...	5 22	0 10
,, Galle ...	2 40	2 22
,, Kurrachee ...	1 14	0 9
,, Madras ...	1 59	0 16

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail. closes.		After-packet.
United Kingdom ...	Sept.	5 ...	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	,,	6 ...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee...	,,	10 ...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian ...	,,	20 ...	4-30 P.M.	{	No after packet.
China ...	,,	8 ...	4-30 P.M.		
Mauritius, Reunion, &c...	,,	9 ...	3-30 P.M.	...	4 30 P.M.
Zanzibar ...	,,	23 ...	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate- per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia...	4 9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "vis Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 ann. and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday ...	Sept. 5	Monday ...	Nov. 3
,, ...	,, 12	,, ...	,, 10
,, ...	,, 19	,, ...	,, 17
,, ...	,, P.M.	,, ...	,, 24
Monday ...	Sept. ,,	,, ...	Dec. 1
,, ...	Oct. 6	,, ...	,, 8
,, ...	,, 13	,, ...	,, 15
,, ...	,, 20	,, ...	,, 22
,, ...	,, 27	,, ...	,, 29

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday ... Sept. 20 Saturday ... Nov. 15
,, ... Oct. 18 ,, ... Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		Supplemental dates.	
Friday ...	Sept. 26	Friday ...	Sept. 5
Monday ...	Oct. 27	Monday ...	Oct. 6
,, ...	Nov. 24	,, ...	Nov. 3
,, ...	Dec. 22	,, ...	Dec. 1
		,, ...	,, 29

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Friday ... Sept. 26 Monday ... Nov. 24
Monday ... Oct. 27

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kosseira, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore ...	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Sevoor ...	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Decoan, and S. M. Country.	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch ...	4 P.M.	4 P

which deserves further notice: it is, that if all engineers are compelled to pass an examination it will be tantamount to turning almost all the natives and also a few of the Europeans out of employment—that is if it is a proper examination. Now this, we may be sure, Government will not do; they will be obliged to make the examination fit the men, not the men the examination, and consequently we shall have a number of incapable men with Government authority to impose them upon the public as engineers; and shall, moreover, give their employers the right to say, should an accident occur, "Oh, I am not responsible; my engineer has a Government certificate!"

I have now said all that I propose to say on this subject, and hope, Mr. Editor, however much I may differ from you on some points, that you will believe that I do so from honest conviction and not in any spirit of senseless opposition.

Thanking you for your great courtesy in allowing me so much of your valuable space, I remain, &c.,

AN OLD MANCHESTER BOILER INSPECTOR.

Akote, 1st September.

A VISIT TO DELI (SUMATRA) SEVEN YEARS AGO.

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of August 12.)

Campong Chinkaling is a little off the road, and on the banks of the Deli River. It is scarcely worth the name of a village, for it is merely a few huts on a place cleared in the jungle. After a little, as the sun was hot, we went down to the river side for shade, and sat on the rocks, drinking beer. The river runs fast here, except in the deep, where it is some twelve feet deep. We had a swim, and afterwards went fishing, but were not at all successful, perhaps owing to the women and children, who came as usual to present us with betel-nut, &c., and to make presents of rice and fowls to Von. C. The Batak fishing-rod is a strong bamboo, with rings a yard apart, and a wooden reel for the line to go round—all very neatly made. The line was a fine and strong one, with two yards of gut at the end of it. The failure was in the hook, which was of brass and not sharp. Two seeds of paddy, wound round the hook with thread, seemed the most killing bait. This bait is thrown like a fly, and I have no doubt, if one could get the right fly, the sport would be good, for the fish were of a good size.

We returned to the village and dined 'al fresco.' It was a little cooler here than at Deli Labouan, and but for the sand-flies which infested this place we should have had a good night's rest. The house we slept in was a raised one, with no walls. The Bataks offered us a closed one, but it was too dirty and smoky, and the mats were filthy. We supposed they never clean them, as they never change their clothes till they fall to pieces, and they never, by any chance, bathe. We put the cook's department into the closed house for the night. The people living at this campong are an ill-nourished looking lot and given to thieving, as they are accustomed to deal with the Malays, who cheat them on every occasion. The Bataks are really an honest people, but when they come in contact with the Malays they learn their bad qualities.

Next morning we all had a swim in the river, which was deliciously cool. It unfortunately commenced to rain, so we did not start till 10 that morning. We had nothing but going up one side of hills and down the other, which was trying work. At last we came to the river; B. and I rode across; we had some trouble in finding a place to ford. Von C. was carried as usual. The worst of being mounted on ponies was that one's boots got filled with water, and not when you were carried. We began to ascend a good deal now, and then having to go down a very difficult place like a precipice, some 100 feet down, we were forced to dismount. After an hour's hard walking we came to the river again, where the undergrowth of the jungle was very thick. We had to clamber along the rocks by the side of the river. Up hill again, riding and walking, according to circumstances. Going in single file with about thirty followers, along a muddy and slippery path, obstructed by the undergrowth, we made but little progress, but managed in the end to get over a good deal of ground, without knowing it, as our attention was all the while attracted to the new trees, creepers, various birds, snakes, and the tracks of the elephants whom we expected to see about here. Suddenly we came for a third time to the river, where the ponies had to swim across. It was now getting late in the afternoon and our followers were very tired, so we began to fear that we should not reach a village before nightfall; but hearing of a campong some little way off, we may pushed on as fast as we could, and got to the top of the last hill, where the village was, as we thought. When we arrived at the top we found the campong was on an opposite hill. We had left the jungle behind, and the place here was wet and covered with tall reeds. The clouds, threatening rain, made the place look damp and dreary, and we feared that, if it rained, we should be able to get no further the next day. We halted for a few minutes here, for a consultation, as there were two roads: one short one, which we should have to walk on account of its difficulty; one long one, over which we could ride. We decided on the former path, which took us back across the river, and up the hill to the campong of Sala Bulun.

Arriving at Sala Bulun, we had the pleasant prospect of 'no dinner,' for all our things were in the rear, and we had had nothing to eat since early that morning. We got some eggs boiled hard, which with biscuit, washed down with gin and water, formed our dinner. We were then very tired, so went to sleep—about the best thing to be done under the circumstances. About 10 o'clock some roasted fowls and vegetables were brought us by the Bataks, placed on plantain leaves. We enjoyed our late dinner amazingly, and after a smoke turned in for the night. We all slept well, as this was the hardest march we experienced in our trip to the mountains. The thermometer was down to 68 deg. during the night and in the early morning. At daylight we took a look around Sala Bulun, which is simply a few houses enclosed in a palisade. From this we could see down below, our cooking things, and the stragglers of yesterday, wending their way on the path beyond Sala Bulun to a place where we were to have breakfast. Our appetites being keen we resolved to start at once, but were delayed, for we found there was another poor wretch chained up here, a man; but not so cruelly incarcerated as the woman at Deli Tour. Von. C. inquired into his offence. The Bataks told some lies about the man having stolen money; but afterwards it turned out that the prisoner had been confined by the Pungaloo (or head man) for speaking to his wife, till he should pay a fine of 120 dollars. The man had been in confinement for two months, and seemed very ill, and probably would have died had he not been released, as he was, after a long parley. The Pungaloo did not wish to release the man. When the man was let loose he placed his head on the Consul's feet.

At length we set out from Sala Bulun, leaving Gunong Biarong, or the Sulphur Mountain, on our right. We rode up hill for nearly three miles to the Lau Pi Pi, or sweet water river, which is a branch of the Deli River. Crossing over to a hill paddy field we found the cook preparing the welcome breakfast. Some women who were looking after the fields came to present us with the usual betel-nut, &c. We obtained some of the "now" water here, and it was most refreshing. All our light baggage coming up while we were here, we sent it off, and soon followed. Continually getting into higher country, we noticed the tree fern, which only grows at about 2,000 feet or so above the sea. Other ferns, flowers, and creepers of beautiful colour we noticed on all sides. Reaching the top of a very high hill, we found the path led us down the other side, which was so steep, we had to send our ponies round by another route. What with slipping and sliding down the hill, holding on to roots, branches, and young trees, we reached the foot, rather exhausted, where we met with a narrow stream, deep, and running fast like a trout stream, which we had to wade through. We found these streams more inconvenient to us than the mud and slipperiness of the path, because we got our clothes wet, and probably had to sleep in them. The path from this led up-hill to two huts, where we met our ponies. In one of these huts they were making the dark brown sugar from the "now" water. The crest of this hill had evidently at some period been cleared, but deserted on account of the poor land. On the top there was nothing but lallong (long grass), the sides were cultivated with hill paddy and Indian corn. Had we not been so much higher than the country in the direction of Deli Labouan, we would have obtained a good view; as it was, the prospect was too indistinct, owing in some degree also to the distance and the clouds below us. The thermometer was at 3 p.m. only 74 deg. in its case. After a little more up hill and down dale, we reached the campong of Buckan, or the key. Buckan, or the key of the mountains, as it is called, is the last village, and the finest on this side of the Tobah Plateau. There are some twenty or thirty houses, built of wood, raised off the ground, with wooden ladders up to the door. In each of these houses live several families. The houses are scattered irregularly, their roofs are gable shaped and thatched. This was a real specimen of a Batak village, the people had never come in contact with the Malays, and had never seen a white face before. Great was their surprise when they found us riding up into the village, where we were uncertain of our reception. Soon after our arrival, when we were sitting on some rocks, the Queen of Buckan and the other chief women came to give us the customary presents. The head man of the village, the Byah, too, came. He had not long come from Deli Labouan, where he had been called by the C[illegible] and the Scoltan for plundering the Malays. [illegible] he was told not to do it, he said, "how shall I live?" The Scoltan gave him a coat, and the Consul a red shirt and a handkerchief for his head, and he promised not to steal any more. This happened when we were in Deli, and as he had got here before us, the old man was rather done up with his quick journey.

After a little, the musical box was played, much to the amusement of the women, who seemed a little frightened of it as usual. The women left us, and we were sitting outside, smoking, when it commenced raining. There must be much rain here, as it is under the mountains, and a sign of it is that all the houses, if old, have moss and ferns growing on their roofs. While it was daylight we examined the village of Buckan, which is clean and prosperous. The houses have their separate uses: some are for dwelling in; some for sitting in, for singing, and other amusements; others are for fowls, and for storing grain—and they are all well raised from the ground. There was one large house, called Luson, set apart for the women to pound the rice. It was simply a gable roof on four side posts and one in the centre. Lengthways on the ground were two beams in which were cut holes for the rice to be pounded in. There were a dozen women and children pounding the rice with long poles; it is hard work, but, as the weather is cold here, it no doubt keeps them warm; and it seems the only exercise they take, though they say they have to cultivate the paddy fields.

There is a tomb here with two skulls in it, supposed to be those of dead kings of Buckan. The tomb is of the same construction as the rice pounding house, but the gable is brought to a point at both ends, on which are figures of deers' heads and antlers, carved in wood. Rising from the centre of the gable is a small tower, like a pigeon house. This is meant for ornament. The walls of the house are ornamented with rude drawings of elephants, horses, tigers, one alligator, men fighting, and as usual something indecent, all rather well drawn for such uncivilized savages.

We found some orange and lime trees on the outskirts of the village, but for want of being pruned scarcely a single thing was on them. Others looked well, but the fruit was warty, having been attacked by the blight, which is frequent with the orange tree.

The men are finer than those lower down the mountains; the women also; and the children sometimes were exceedingly pretty. They wear the some ornaments and the indigo coloured clothes.

Soon after dark, the cook's department being still behind, there was nothing for us but to go to sleep; but about 9 o'clock we got an apology for something to eat; and again went to sleep.

The next morning we found it very cold compared with what we had before experienced, and yet the thermometer was not very low, it ranged from 57 deg. during the night to 74 deg. during the day in the shade, when it was very pleasant. In the morning the Bataks used to go about shivering, and looking very miserable. We managed to get some nasty tea for the first time this morning, drinking it out of cocoanut shells, with biscuits and two boiled eggs apiece, for we were on an allowance, some of the stores not being up to the front.

There is a very high hill behind Buckan, up which we went a short distance to see if we could get a view, but returned unsuccessful owing to the mist. Taking a turn round the village we found a woman sitting weaving cloth. Some of the cloths cost one dollar and upwards.

There were a lot of pariah dogs and pigs roaming about the village. The Bataks wanted to kill a pig for us, but we objected.

We were on a hill here which slopes down in front of the village. There was a good view of the hills above us: one appeared about 1,200 feet higher than we were. We were not able to see Gunong Blarong, though it was not far from us, owing to the tall jungle. It must be about 7,000 feet above the sea.

BOMBAY.

"B." will oblige by sending the continuation of his interesting and useful communication.

The Poona Annual Regatta takes place on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of this month.

Rain has fallen in abundance at Khandeish, where serious apprehensions of a drought were being felt.

Rain at Elav.—A correspondent states that there was a large fall of rain at Elav during last month. The weather was cool and the state of public health good.

Inquest.—An inquest was held on Tuesday at Dr. Hewlett's office on the body of one Raghoo Narayen. The jury upon the evidence found that the man had died by heart disease.

The Mhowa Mahajun Case.—A native paper states that the friends of the prisoners in the Mhowa Mahajun case have come to Bombay to seek redress from H. E. the Governor.

Theft.—A man named Kumberali Lukmanjee was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to one month's rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a cap, the property of one Goolam Houssein.

The Parsee Petition.—The Gujerathee papers are clamouring for a reply from the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet with regard to the petition forwarded to them and signed by about five thousand Parsees.

A Warning to Buggywallas.—Mr. Cooper, Second Magistrate, yesterday fined one Mahomed Moosa, a buggy driver, in the sum of five rupees, for carrying a greater number of passengers than he was licensed to carry.

Danger of Loading Children with Ornaments.—A Hindoo woman named Gunga was yesterday convicted by Mr. Cooper of stealing a silver ornament from the wrist of a child, and sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A Pick-Pocket.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, one Serkhan Bajuthkhan, was convicted of stealing six rupees from the person of one Narayen Wittoo, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Accident on Boardship.—On Tuesday one Shaik Abdoola, employed on board the ship Royal Saxon, had his right hand seriously injured by accidentally falling into the hold of the ship. He was brought on shore and removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

It will be remembered that the barbers of Poona a few months ago petitioned Lord Napier of Magdala to rescind the order that soldiers were in future to shave themselves. No answer having yet been received, it is said the barbers intend forwarding a petition to the Queen.

Assault.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, a Hindoo named Govind Succaram was charged with assaulting one Suntoo Pandoo. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 25, out of which Rs. 12 are to go to the complainant.

Gambling.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Goolam Hoosein and four other Mahomedans were charged with gaming in a common gaming house with cards, dice, and money. They were adjudged guilty. Two of the defendants, being confirmed gamblers, were fined Rs. 25 each, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

The Village Officers' Bill.—The mofussil papers plead for ampler time than is granted at present for the public to study and express their views on this important measure affecting the rights held by their numerous wuttun holders, which rights they consider to be almost as dear as life itself.

Irrigational Works.—A mofussil paper hears that after attaching the irrigational works which have been constructed in the Nassick collectorate and in the northern part of the Ahmednugger zillah to the Khandeish Irrigational Department, the sudder station of this department is to be removed to Nassick.

Stripes.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo by name Runchord Hurreelal was charged, before the Senior Magistrate, with stealing one loaf, the property of a Parsee named Byramjee Hormusjee. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to receive twelve stripes, to be inflicted in the Marwaree Bazaar.

Buggy Accident.—About 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, whilst the driver of buggy No. 155 was driving along the DeLisle Road, one of his reins broke and the horse became unmanageable, and threw the buggy into a drain and upset it. The buggywalla had his hip and ankle dislocated, and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital. Two Europeans who were in the buggy at the time fortunately escaped uninjured.

Mr. Beharilal, of whose appointment as Dewan by His Highness the Rao of Kutch we spoke in our issue of the 13th ultimo, arrived with his suit yesterday morning from Bhurtpore and has taken up his residence in a bungalow near the Byculla station belonging to Mr. Dwarkadas Vusseonjee. We understand that after a stay of a day or two in Bombay he leaves for Ahmedabad on his way to Bhooj.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band on the Esplanade band-stand this evening:—

[illegible]	Imperial	Brusileria
[illegible]	Arm in Arm	Strauss
Aria	[illegible]	Verdi
Valse	Traviata	Britto
Selection	Triumphant	Offenbach
Galop	Dovia	Izoji
	Race	

A Relic of the Shares [illegible] rid of another incubus; and it [illegible] that one of the bubble companies [illegible] respect of the shares of which preye[illegible] has been finally interred. On Tues[illegible] motion of Mr. Webb in chambers, on be[illegible] cial liquidators, Messrs. Dinshaw Edu[illegible] Watson, Sir Charles Sargent made an order [illegible] the Alliance Financial Corporation. The [illegible] tories may be congratulated on their release from [illegible] liabilities in respect of calls. If they have no further harassed like their brethren in misfortune who been shares in other companies, the indulgence mu held ascribed to the leniency and forbearance of Mr. Gat be Wilson, the gentleman who for a long period h[illegible] R. office of liquidator, and who well knew how [illegible]ld the cise his authority with discretion.

The Case against Mr. H[illegible] Sheroff.—Yesterday at the Fo[illegible]ebhoy Hormusjee case of Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee S[illegible] Police Court, the Hormusjee Shroff was again called [illegible] v. Heerjeebhoy Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, hearing before defendant stood charged with criminal breach of [illegible]e and cheating. Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, barrister, on behalf of the defence. It will be remembered that on the last occasion when the case was before the Court it was suggested by the magistrate that the parties should come to an amicable settlement. After the case was adjourned the defendant's solicitors, Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, communicated with the solicitors to the complainant, Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, but owing to certain allegations having been made by the defendant's advocate that the prosecution was prompted by malicious motives, the solicitors for the complainant refused to settle the case. The prosecutor being a man of great respectability and there being no stigma on the character of the defendant, the magistrate thought the case might be easily arranged amicably between the parties. After some discussion Mr. Payne asked for an adjournment of the case for a week with a view to a settlement of the matter in dispute. Case adjourned till Wednesday next.

Theft of Currency Notes.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, a Purdasee named Bejnath Ramdeen, in the employ of Messrs. Jehangheer Hormusjee and Co., auctioneers, was charged with stealing four Government currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,700, belonging to Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Watcha. It appears that on Tuesday afternoon the complainant went to the auction rooms of the company to purchase certain articles. He had then in his coat pocket a purse, containing currency notes for Rs. 1,980, and some papers. On looking for the purse he found it missing, and raised an alarm. The police were called in, and several natives in the rooms were arrested, and a careful search was made. After some time the purse was found hidden amongst some old chain cable. On opening it only Rs. 280, which were in small Government currency notes, were found. Mr. Inspector Whittaker, who was appointed to make enquiry into the case, having his suspicion against the prisoner at once took him into custody. The prisoner at first hesitated, but subsequently confessed having stolen the notes. He took Mr. Whittaker to a house in the Bazaar Gate Street, and from a certain earthen vessel containing some wheat flour extracted the missing notes, and gave them to Mr. Whittaker. The complainant identified the notes as his. The magistrate after taking the complainant's evidence adjourned the case and remanded the prisoner to jail.

The City Municipality which had been supplying water to the inhabitants of the city in their houses has stopped the supply since yesterday, in consequence of an insufficient quantity of water in the Katriz Tank. —*Poona Observer.*

The Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1873 promises to be a greater success than last year's. Already numerous articles intended for exhibition have been deposited at the Assembly Rooms, and huge hampers are daily and hourly arriving. The Badminton Club will soon have to adjourn for a short time, which will be a sore disappointment.—*Id.*

Miss Oliphant won the prize at the Badminton tournament. It had been for some time past expected that she would be the winner, although Miss Woods and Miss Walker are also first-rate players. These three ladies are left possessors of the field now, as few care to compete with them. They played the game at Government House on Monday last.—*Deccan Herald.*

The *Times of India* announces, with much ostentation, that the first case tried in India under section 304A of the Penal Code was tried towards the close of last month at Kurrachee. We do not know how far the India of the *Times* extends, but the section referred to has been in frequent use in Allahabad, and is appreciated here as fully as on the occasion of its *début* at Kurrachee.—*Pioneer.*

Badminton at Poona.—The Hon'ble Mrs. Bonar Deane received visitors at a garden party at Gunpesh Khind on Monday afternoon. A large company came in answer to the invitation, and as the rain held off in a wonderful way the design of the evening was carried out. The visitors amused themselves in walking about the grounds, conversing in groups, while they partook of refreshments which were carried out to the ground and handed about by the servants for their convenience, while a considerable portion of the guests looked on as some of their number played the new game of Badminton. The ladies who played last night showed considerable skill in handling their bats, they caught the ball most skilfully, and always made it fly over the screen except when it went under it, but then the exception only proved the rule. It is an attractive game, we admit, when played by pretty people; and with the number of elegant and pretty young ladies which Poona can boast of just now, we do not wonder that the game is a favourite one. The weather was most favourable; it reminded one of a lovely September evening at home; we never saw Gunnesh Khind in so favourable a light—for the sun, as we drove up to the portico, (without showing himself,) shed down all his glory upon the back ground from behind a dark cloud. —*Deccan Herald.*

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay was held on Monday. The following are excerpts from the minutes of proceedings:—

Read letter dated 16th August, from the Officiating Chief Engineer, stating in reply to an inquiry made, that it depends on what works the Trustees propose to carry out whether it would be advisable to sell the flotilla of barges at present or not. If the Trustees intend to complete the reclamation of the Mody Bay to the extent shown on the plan attached to Colonel Fraser's appendix A (to memo. dated 22nd April 1872) they should be used for that work; but if the reclamation is to be postponed indefinitely, the Officiating Chief Engineer recommends the barges to be sold.

Also read letter dated 19th July, from the Officiating Chief Engineer, regarding Mody Bay plant in the custody of the Harbour Defences. He requests that Government be called upon to determine whether or not the Trust is to be relieved from that portion of the plant in question which is not required for its work.

Resolution—The Chief Engineer to be requested to dispose of the flotilla, retaining only such portions as he considers will be useful.

Laid on the table report from Mr. Ryan, No. 225 of 1873, on the revenue from the bunders from 26th June to 31st July as compared with the same period of 1872. It shows that Rs. 46,391-2-5 was earned against Rs. 59,936-13-2 in 1872—decrease in 1873 Rs. 13,045-10-9.

Resolution—To be circulated amongst the Trustees.

Read letter dated 20th August, from the Traffic Manager, recommending the purchase of a steam launch for the use of his department, and reporting that a good one can be had from Mr. Johnstone, of the British India Steam Navigation Company, for Rs. 3,000.

Resolution—Mr. Ryan to be asked if the Anchor Hoy Grappler is adapted for his work. There are no funds available for the purchase of a steam launch at present.

Read letter dated 28th August, from the Commissioner of Customs, requesting that the operation of the Trustees' Resolution No. 44 of 18th August, regarding the Customs Bonded Warehouse, be postponed for the present, as it will be impossible for him by the 1st September to mature the arrangements in his own department necessitated by the transfer.

Resolution—The Commissioner of Customs' request to be complied with.

HIGH COURT.

[illegible] SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. [illegible]r and the Hon. [illegible]ng.

1048 68—Tyabjeejee Dinshaw v Dinbai (his [illegible]

[Before [illegible] Sargent.]

[illegible]ong cause.

[illegible]ore and Langley—Venayeck[illegible]rmer [illegible]uxmibai, widow—Chalk and To[illegible]).

[illegible] the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

Long Causes.

1-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Khaludcina Khalfanbhoy v Madhowjow Dinanath—Ghandibhoy.

748-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Khalacdina Khalfanbhoy v Poondlick Narayen and others—J Mody (Part heard.)

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Goculdas Purshotumdas v Bayee Ayee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

194-72—K. Morojee—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Bapoojee Morojee—K Merojee.

48-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner.

186-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—In person.

109-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Abba Hajee Ismael and others v Abba Thara and others—Judge.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Valjeebhoy Khangar and others v Peerbhoy Essubjee and another—M H Khan.

[illegible]. E Hope—Succaram Hoolajee v Shaik Ally

651-72—Chalk and Abdool Cadur—G J Mody.

[illegible] other v Ham Turner—Abbajee Babbunjee and anSkipsey. [illegible]alias Rahilbaee—Macfarlane and

717-72—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and [illegible] Yoosoof Nadiri v

751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Payne. P v Navazbai, widow—L[illegible]njee Hormusjee Boevey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

For Judgment.

422-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Jaffer Hajee Currim v Peerozshaw Pestonjee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

For consent decree.

102-72—J Gopal—Bhugwandas Munmohundas and others v Munmohundas Davidas and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, and Jefferson and Payne.

Long causes.

507-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Baee Jeevee v Soonderjee Govindjee—Rimington, Hore, and Langley. (Part heard)

321-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Baee Meherbaee, widow, v Khoja Alibhoy Somejee—In Person.

613-71—P Cowasjee—Bheeroo Jeewanee v Fazulla Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Limited v The Colaba Press Company, Limited—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

800-67—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Nusserwanjee Dorabjee B. v Byramjee Bazonjee and others—Dallas and Lynch.

581-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Satur Nursee Dharmajee v Akul Lingu Nagu—In person.

733-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—New Victoria Press Co. v Berar Cotton Co.—Manisty and Fletcher.

CRICKET AT POONA.

NORTH vs. SOUTH.

The 1st match was won by the North with 6 wickets to fall. The return match was commenced on Tuesday. The following is the score up to the wickets being drawn at 5-45:—

North.

1st *Innings.*

N Oliver, Esq., c Bell b Hills	3
G Turner, Esq., b Heath	30
W Coles, Esq., stumped Fellows b Hills	11
J Pottinger, Esq., thrown out Buckland	7
C F Fuller, Esq., not out	11
A B Stopford, Esq., run out	0
Capt Coddington, c and b Hills	0
Colonel Stanley Scott, b Hills	3
G Sealy, Esq., hit wicket b Hill	3
E A Johnson, Esq., b Hills	0
A Dalzell, Esq., c and b Hills	5
[illegible]	1
[illegible] Byes	3
[illegible]de Balls	4
Total...	81

South

1st *Innings.*

Lt Flint, R A, b Sealy	16
P A Buckland, Esq., b Sealy	6
Capt Marshall, not out	4
Capt Bell c Oliver, b Johnson	4
W Cooke-Collis, not out	1
Total...	31

The Match will be continued to-day *(Thursday).*

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey presided at a regular fortnightly sitting of the Court.

re Mohundas Radhakissondas.

Mr. Lang for the insolvent applied for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Budroodin opposed the application.

Mr. Lang said the insolvent filed his petition and schedule on the 8th October 1872, and the matter was heard before his Lordship on the 25th June 1873. The Court was of opinion that insolvent did not give a full and proper account of his transactions, and the petition was dismissed. Since then insolvent had been unable to obtain a livelihood and was obliged to ask for leave to file another petition. He now came with a full and particular account.

Mr. Budroodin said the insolvent had in his charge several temples, one on the Esplanade, another at Malabar Hill, and others in other places. The ground of opposition was that the petition had been dismissed for the grossest misconduct of the insolvent in concealing the whole of his property. No new ground was shown for the application, which, if granted, would make rule 20 of the Court a mere nullity and a mere form.

Mr. Lang said no very gross fraud of any kind was proved against the insolvent; and the petition was dismissed because his Lordship thought a fuller and more particular one ought to have been filed.

The Commissioner said that, on looking at his note of the former petition, he found that the insolvent had not been guilty of any fraudulent concealment of property. It was rather an imperfect schedule, carelessly drawn, which induced his Lordship to dismiss the petition; and he had in contemplation at the time the possibility of an application like the present being made. There was nothing in the proceedings of the 25th June last to justify the present application being refused; and his Lordship therefore granted it.

re cassum somjee.

Mr. Lang for the insolvent applied for an interim order. Mr. Budroodin opposed the application on behalf of Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, the official liquidator of the Eastern Financial Association.

Mr. Lang said the only opposing creditor was Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, a notorious man in Bombay, the liquidator of the Eastern Financial, and the learned counsel did not know if his Lordship knew him. There were three creditors in all on the schedule, and the debts were in respect of shares, in which the insolvent had no beneficial interest, but which were transferred to his name by his late master Alladin Hubibhoy. Insolvent is the manager of Rahimbhoy Alladin, a large Khoja firm; and if he did not get an interim order and was kept in jail until his case came on five or six months hence, his employer would dispense with his services. There were some shares allotted to insolvent which he had sold, but which, owing to the Banks having stopped business, were not transferred to the names of the purchasers. The debts were contracted in 1867, in which year most of the joint stock companies in Bombay failed and stopped business. The learned counsel submitted there was no reason why insolvent should be detained in jail for many months until his petition could be heard in its turn.

Mr. Budroodin said a very good reason for refusing the application would be that insolvent had speculated in shares, a reason for which Mr. Justice Gibbs and Mr. Justice Tucker, his Lordship's predecessors in the Insolvency Court, had dismissed many petitions. The Court always set its face against speculation of this kind. Besides, insolvent had been guilty of obstructing a process of the Court. He and his friends assaulted a Sheriff's bailiff who arrested him (insolvent); and the men were punished by the magistrate. Another ground of objection was that the insolvent contracted debts to the amount of Rs. 50,300 with no assets whatever.

The insolvent was briefly examined to show that the opposing creditor bore him ill-will. He admitted that he was, after his arrest, placed before Mr. Justice Green in chambers, and that his Lordship held the arrest was legal, but said that insolvent might sue the persons who laid hold of him until the Sheriff's officer came up to arrest him. He did not know that the persons who assaulted the Sheriff's officer were charged before a magistrate and were made to pay Rs. 75 as compensation to the bailiff.

The Commissioner held that opposition to the process of the Court, of which insolvent had been guilty, was a sufficient ground for refusing an interim order. The application was accordingly refused.

re munjee allia and mahomed ibrahim.

Mr. Budroodin for the insolvents applied for an interim order. Mr. Kassinath opposed the application. A similar application had been refused at a previous sitting on the ground that insolvents had been trading on credit without any capital; and having bought skins of the value of Rs. 91,000 in Bombay, at a cost then out of the jurisdiction and had not paid a pie to any of their creditors. The Commissioner refused the present application also. On Mr. Budroodin's application, the petition was dismissed, with leave to insolvents to file a fresh petition and schedule.

re raghoojee poonja.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition and schedule. The application was granted.

re william jacob spry bennee.

This insolvent, well known in Bombay as an actor, came up for a rule nisi, and his petition was adjourned for a second hearing until next Court day. His liabilities amount to Rs. 3,027, the assets being *nil*.

Discharges.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Ahmed Wullee, coal-seller, Rs. 392. John Maynard, a European Inspector. Anundrow Bhugwuntrow, a clerk, Rs. 7,325. Thucker Chinna Ludha, a merchant, Rs. 1,453. Gopaljee Khodidas, Rs. 2,006. Khunoo Bhow nee, a milk-seller, Rs. 8,139. Dada Meya Noor Mahomed, a broker, Rs. 1,276. Essack Moosa, a merchant, Rs. 16,388. Kurson Hurjee, a merchant, Rs. 447. Nana bin Mahadjee, a tailor, Rs. 420. Thucker Chugga Rys, a mehta, Rs. 439. Mooljee Mahada, a shoe-maker, Rs. 614. Narayen Hurry, Rs. 389. Cumroodin Cassumjee, a merchant, Rs. 1,293. Keaber, woman, a labourer, Rs. 461. Memon Ahmed Jooma, a merchant, Rs. 1,568. Cosman Ockerd, a servant, Rs. 1,456. Peter Xavier Pires, a clerk, Rs. 42[illegible]. Noorbhoy Dawoodjee, a merchant, Rs. 611. Gand Ganga, a merchant, Rs. 2,040. John Alexander Mens[illegible]se, a broker, Rs. 1,320. Jamsetjee Furdonjee, a merchant. Memon Mahomed Ayeb, a merchant.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A Hindoo lad at Madras, about twelve years of [illegible] has met his death from lockjaw supervening upo[illegible] wound in his wrist which he received from a [illegible] from a [illegible]ce.

During the last two or three days about 300 wooden [illegible] old muskets have been embarked to be returned [illegible] London in the ship James Wishart, for remake.—*Madras Mail.*

A photograph has been published at Pekin of the Emperor granting audience to the foreign ministers. It was taken from a drawing done by one of the gentlemen present, and the likenesses are said to be very correct.

During the month of July last there were 48,058 deaths registered in the North-Western Provinces, being at the rate of 1·57 per 1,000. Of these 1,740 were from cholera, 10,920 from small-pox, 25,720 from fever, and 876 from snake-bites and wild animals.

Mrs. Amelia Walker has been fined Rs. 10 at one of the Madras Police Courts, for applying to Mrs. Geraldina McCoy "all the epithents which the lowest classes of native women use when they quarrel with one another." A Mrs. Brass was implicated in the charge, but the evidence against her was insufficient for a conviction.

The Dog-killing Business.—The dog-killers of Madras have been doing a rather good business of it in killing stray dogs from the commencement of the dog-killing season in April last. Out of the sum of Rs. 4,000 sanctioned in the Municipal Budget for 1873-74, Rs. 641-12-5 had been expended in payments for killing dogs up to the 31st July.

A Death-bed.—We regret to announce that Pundit Ajodhyanath Pakrassey, late a Minister of the Calcutta Brahmo Samaj, who has been very ill for some time, is at the point of death. Brahmos and others who may desire to see him and offer him consolation at his last moments are requested to call at his residence at Sulkea over the other side of the river.—*Indian Mirror.*

The High Court, N. W. P., will be closed for the Dusserah vacation from Monday, the 8th September, to the 1st November, but as Friday next is a close holiday and Saturday a criminal appeal day, no civil business will be taken after Thursday, the 4th instant. Mr. Justice Turnbull will be the "Vacation Judge," and will remain in Allahabad during the holidays to hear criminal appeals at intervals.

Result of Gambling.—A Mogul on last Friday met with a serious accident in endeavouring to evade his arrest by the police, who were in hot pursuit of him. The man had been gambling in a house in Kolutola, and when the police entered the premises, he got on the top of the house, and made his way on to another, and in his flight tumbled down and broke his leg. He was conveyed to the Medical College Hospital.—*Englishman.*

Drowned.—John Phillips, a fireman in the employ of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, was drowned in a tank at Gobra, in the suburbs, on Thursday last. The deceased went with others to the tank to have a bathe. He was seen to dive into the water, but never to rise to the surface again. His comrades made every search for the body, but without success. It had apparently got entangled in some weeds at the bottom of the tank, which is a very deep one.—*Id.*

Culpable Homicide.—On the 8th of last month, a man named Moorthen, during a quarrel, stabbed a man named Moonesawmy Naidu under one of his eyes. The man who was wounded was sent to the General Hospital, and he died on the 30th ultimo from the effects of the wound. Dr. Currie held an inquest on the body of the deceased on Saturday evening, and after the examination of one witness the inquiry was adjourned.—*Madras Times.*

The Crops in Bengal.—The district reports from Lower Bengal promise well for the crops. Nowhere save in Monghyr and Chota Nagpore have they suffered either from excess or from want of rain. The general health report is also decidedly good; cholera and cattle disease are on the decrease. Were it not that as usual fever is still prevalent, in Burdwan and on the increase in Beerbhoom, there would not be a single item of bad news in any part of the Lower Provinces' returns.—*Pioneer.*

Coffee in the Wynaad.—We hear from a gentleman, who has recently visited Wynaad, that coffee estates generally are looking very well. The telegrams during the past few days inform us that at home the coffee market is 'firm,' 'strong,' and 'improving.' Should the present prices continue, and labour prove abundant, and crops *approach* an estimate, planters will have nothing to grumble at. What a wretched class of people they will, in that case, become!—*South of India Observer.*

Accident on the Railway Line.—The police on the night of Friday last took a native cooly to the General Hospital in a dying state, and it was reported that the train from Bangalore, which passed the Perambore station between eight and nine o'clock, went over the man. It appears that the man, while in a state of intoxication, placed himself on the rails and the train ran over him, cutting off his left leg up to the knee and smashing the right foot. An amputation of the leg and foot was performed at once, but to no purpose, for the man died from the shock on the following morning.—*Madras Times.*

Seetapoor, 30th August.—The rain, which had been keeping off for some fifteen days or more, came down at last in torrents, accompanied with a strong gale. The night was black as pitch, and the forked lightning with the roar of heaven's artillery, combined to make it more terrible. The thermometer previous to the downpour stood at 94 deg. Fahr. in the hospital of the Buffs, and the rumour that cholera had broken out in cantonments caused no small anxiety amongst the military authorities. The case, however, in question was only one of choleraic diarrhœa, though I regret to say the man, a private of the Buffs, succumbed to the malady.—*Pioneer.*

Items from Jodhpoor.—Advices from Jodhpore are to the effect that the administration is badly working, that the police arrangements are defective, and that discontent prevails everywhere. The Maharajah had been visiting the Durbar School, accompanied by his Dewan and Private Secretary, though the most conspicuous members of his suite were his well

INDIAN ARMY DEFENCE INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of the Indian Army Defence Institution, held on August 6, the following report was agreed to :—

The Parliamentary season having ended, it is advisable briefly to review recent measures both favourable and opposed to the interests of the officers of the late East India Company's army.

1. In 1872 an enhanced scale of retiring pensions was granted to certain officers of the Royal Artillery. It was hoped at one time that such would be offered to officers of all branches of the service. Had this been the case, much of the discontent which at present exists would have been alleviated. The State would also have been a gainer, as the strain upon the finances would have been lightened and the responsibility of Government considerably lessened, for the longer a settlement of just claims is differed, the greater will these become in proportion to length of service of the officers.

2. The result of the debate on Mr. Bourke's motion, although no division was challenged, must be considered very favourable to the interests of the officers, as the Executive will be obliged to pay due deference to the recommendations of the Viceroy on the subject on the reorganisation of the Indian army. There can be little doubt that a fair and honest retiring scheme will be one of the principal suggestions.

It is perhaps to be regretted that the Bonus question was not brought before Parliament as a distinct measure, instead of being made to occupy a secondary position in the discussion on Mr. Bourke's motion, for it is certain that it is the non-recognition of the bonus twelve years ago which has caused all the embarrassment in regard to a reorganisation of the Indian armies since the Mutiny. It is not denied by the Executive that the extinction of the bonus was caused by the change in the system of promotion, and it is accordingly worthy of remark that the Government has never on any single occasion had the candour to acknowledge that it is incumbent on it to restore to officers the privilege of retiring of which it had deprived them.

The Under-Secretary of State for India, in his speech on Mr. Bourke's motion, lays stress on the opinion of the Bengal Commission of 1862, that the State incurred no liability in respect of bonus. In the days of that Royal Commission the point to be ascertained was, whether demands were strictly legal or otherwise. The Act forbidding purchase of promotion had never been repealed, consequently the bonus was declared to be illegal, and therefore non-recognisable.

Years passed by without the system being acknowledged, except in a partial way, which rendered it of little account to the officers, who, however, attained a commanding vantage ground in the year 1871, when the Army Bill passed into law. Previous to this the argument that the Government having sanctioned and encouraged a breach of the law, and was therefore responsible, had been of little avail as far as the recovery of the full bonus was concerned. The infringement of the law in the case of the over-regulation price in the British army had been winked at only, whereas the bonus had been directly sanctioned in several despatches from the Court of Directors. Under these circumstances payment by the State could not be withheld from the officers of the new line regiments, who brought the bonus system with them from the Company's service. The finding of the Royal Commission referred to by the Under-Secretary of State for India must therefore be held to be obsolete, under the inexorable logic of facts; and there cannot be the shadow of a doubt that were the amalgamation to take place now, the payment of the full bonus would be the first principle to be acknowledged.

The officers of the late East India Company's army have therefore obtained in support of their claims not a precedent, but an example which is unassailable; and it is well known that influential statesmen are strongly impressed with the justice of their claims, whilst their cause has been strongly advocated by the metropolitan press. The power of the Executive is no doubt immense but when public opinion is favourable to the claims, their admission should naturally follow. Much however, depends upon the zeal with which the claims are prosecuted. Those who are personally interested in the bonus question should accordingly exert to the utmost their local and Parliamentary interest. It is no doubt a difficult task to obtain a restitution of pecuniary rights at the hands of the Government after a lapse of twelve years; but there is every reason to anticipate a successful result of the question of the bonus is carried to a division in Parliament, many influential members being favourably inclined to the claims of the officers.

3. In August last year a despatch was forwarded to India directing that certain unemployed officers should be transferred to the Pension List. It was predicted at the time by this Institution that such measure would be an egregious failure, which it has turned out to be. The despatch was illegal and unjust because the services of officers were dispensed with on account of offences committed, or in some instances, only supposed to have been committed years before. If there is a principle paramount in military law and usage it is this, that an officer and soldier in the performance of duty, and free from arrest or confinement, is not liable to be punished for misconduct, real or supposed, which has previously formed the subject of investigation and judgment. An officer should be removed from the service for misconduct only by sentence of a court-martial, or by order of the Home Government; in the latter case, if in India, he should be suspended from the performance of all duty till the receipt of such order. In this case several officers have been as severely punished as if they had been sentenced by court-martial, and have been pensioned on a miserable pittance, because they have been made the victims of confidential reports. In some cases the officers are not even aware of what has been alleged to their detriment. It is astonishing that a Government like that of India should lend its ear to confidential reports, and act thus summarily and harshly when it is well known throughout the army that such reports are not to be depended upon, they being in many instances framed through motives of favouritism or enmity. It is to be hoped, should a retiring scheme emanate from the Viceroy, that those officers who have been illegally and arbitrarily dealt with will have an additional allowance granted to them, payable from the date of their being pensioned. All these unjust acts on the part of the Executive emanate from the non-recognition of the bonus, which, as a Nemesis, has dogged the steps of the Government for the last twelve years. Had it been acknowledged, there would at present have been no pleathora of field officers. It has not been deemed advisable to reduce the native regiments, which are totally inefficient, and are merely employed on formal duties, because there would be a greater number of unemployed European officers who would come under public notice. Suggestions have been thrown out for making the native army efficient. Efficiency in the infantry cannot be attained without the issue of breech-loading weapons; there is thus a danger of efficiency being turned against the State itself. Thoroughly efficient native troops must therefore form but a minimum of our army in India. Whichever way the question may be regarded, there is a vast field open for the exercise of economy in the reduction and re-organisation of the local forces, the officers being treated with justice at the same time. The officers arbitrarily pensioned would in all probability have voluntarily retired, but were compelled to remain in the service in order to recoup themselves by their Indian allowances and prospective off-reckonings for the loss of bonus.

4. Perhaps a more arbitrary order never emanated from the Indian Government than that which lately deprived certain regimental majors of the Artillery and Engineers of the substantive pay of their rank. It would be instructive to know in what way such an order originated, seeing that at the India Office there are officials who are supposed to be not altogether unacquainted with military usages. The reason ascribed for the withholding of substantive pay from regimental rank was that the officers received a considerable sum in the shape of allowances. The allowances of appointments on the General Staff of the army may be withdrawn altogether or reduced, due regard being held to the interests of incumbents. But substantive pay in India is only equivalent in value to substantive pay in Europe, and that the pay is inseparable from the rank is known to every tyro in military matters. It is satisfactory to know that the absurd order in question is about being cancelled. It is to be hoped that the sufferers will receive back the difference of their pay in arrears.

Supersession in rank, caused by the formation of the Staff Corps in 1861, was the original grievance of which the officers of the Indian army had to complain. Although it was not denied that such supersession was a breach of the guarantee, yet the Executive excused itself by urging the plea that when great changes are introduced some officers must necessarily suffer for the public good. Why a military man should not obtain compensation for loss or damage, the same as any individual in civil life, is not clear. However, as the Staff Corps is now universally pronounced to be not a public good, but a public evil, it will only be right in future changes that the superseded officers should be placed by the grant of retrospective brevet rank in the positions which they would have occupied had there been no Staff Corps.

The institution having lost some members of committee through change of residence, it is desirable that several additions should be made; gentlemen willing to serve are therefore requested to send in their names to the president.

The committee have to thank subscribers for their liberal contributions in support of the Institution. The scale of payments originally fixed being considered by some to high, it has been resolved to change the same to a single payment of £1 per annum for each subscriber, commencing from January 1, 1874. This sum will cover both donation and subscription.

The committee are enabled to make this change, as the Institution has now no paid agent, and the expenses are much lower than they were during the first year of its existence. The committee trusts, however, that with the reduction of the amount the number of subscribers will increase. The Indian Army Defence Institution is always ready to act cordially with any other associations having the interests of the officers of the old Indian army in view, and in the opinion of the committee, the more societies of the kind there are, the better, as the sphere of action and influence is more extended thereby.

Finally, the effective officers may be congratulated on their prospects. In their case expediency will lead to an adjustment of their claims, and it is to be hoped, that though a long delay has taken place, a settlement of the claim of the retired officers to bonus will be brought about through a sense of honour.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

(Saturday Review.)

In the last month or two the number of American visitors to Europe has been increasing so fast that the tide of intercourse between the Continents begins to set as regularly back towards the Old World as the Gulf Stream. These visitors have multiplied so marvellously that the calculous of respectable passengers on the Cunard and Inman liners must almost compensate numerically for the drain of the poverty-stricken steerage loads from Liverpool or Cork, Hamburg or Bremen. The Americans are not the people to be lightly baulked of their holiday when they have once set their hearts upon it, and [illegible] had long ago made up their minds that Vienna [illegible] an excellent excuse for leaving home. The rush to Europe had fairly set in before anything had occurred to stop it. The first comers were in Austria already suffering from the horrible weather which kept Europeans who had been on the brink of departure shivering over their start. Like the foxes of the fable, in their communications with their homes the Americans who had already committed themselves dwelt upon all that was pleasant, and touched very lightly on the drawbacks and disagreeables. It is certain that the letters of the Correspondents of their leading journals depicted things very much in rose-colour, while the extravagant prices which frightened every one else were perhaps almost an inducement to Americans who had set aside a "pile" of dollars that must be dissipated. A bustling broker from Wall Street will punctiliously go through the work which the ladies of his family have mapped out for him, but none the less is he very grateful to the accidents which may precipitate his return to the business of his affections; while as for the ladies, they are in love with spending for its own sake. In spite of everything, the rush has been going on without remission, and steadily gathering volume. Steamers of tremendous tonnage have been starting almost every day from New York & New England; yet their berths have been at a premium, and their saloons crowded to [illegible]cation. So great has been the influx, that one of the leading Transatlantic Steam Companies has very sensibly opened offices in London, where helpless customers who are cast adrift for the first time upon our shores may be furnished with advice as to their future proceedings. Wherever travel on a leading Continental line, you might, if you were to judge by your fellow-passengers, fancy you were seated in the cars of the Union, while some of the [illegible] pretentious Continental hotels have become as Transatlantic in their tenants as the Fifth Avenue in New York or the "Grand" at Paris.

As is the way with selfish human nature, we naturally ask, in the first place, how this formidable incursion is likely to affect ourselves. There is a good deal of truth in the old saying, "The more the merrier," when there is plenty of room for every one; and it might be assumed that people socially disposed, starting on a summer holiday, would rather welcome the prospect of plenty of society of similar speech and kindred origin. Let foreigners say what they will—and we must confess that appearances justify their speaking as they do—we know that the Briton is not the misanthrope they believe him. If he often sits silent when travelling alone, it is because he is shy of strangers, with whom, as he fancies, he has few sympathies, and because he cannot be voluble or even civil with the few broken words that rattle loosely about among his thoughts. His birthright did not comprehend the gift of a kind of lingual kaleidoscope which can arrange stray odds and ends of speech with rapidity and precision in an endless variety of pretty, though meaningless, patterns. But when he has passed twenty-four hours in communion with himself, see how he brightens up when he is launched some how in talk with a countryman. The austere man grows playful and facetious, the reserved man becomes effusive, while fastidiousness itself ceases to stand upon trifles, and overlooks the most glaring distinctions of caste. The *habitue* of bow windows in St. James's makes himself unaffectedly affable to the honest drysalter from Lower Thames Street, who is bound for the Rhine and the Oberland with the good-humoured partner of his joys, while the ritualistic curate confides his impressions of scenery and foreign forms of religion to the burly bosom of a sporting young brewer from the midland counties. Such being really the inveterate gregariousness of our English nature, this American incursion should surely add an attraction to summer travel on the Continent. At least we should have plenty of people with whom we could exchange small talk if we chanced to be socially disposed, and if we felt unsociable they need not bore us. Further, our intercourse with intelligent Americans would introduce us into a new world of ideas, and that we take to be one of the greatest enjoyments of rational travel. Perhaps it may come to this in time when the two nations grow used to each other, but for the present there are very few of us who are able to look upon our cousins in the light of acquisitions, and the absence of attraction would appear to be mutual.

It is not altogether easy to explain the reason to our satisfaction. It is true that, regarding the matter from our English point of view, there are certain salient peculiarities about our American friends which it is impossible to ignore, and which are naturally distasteful to us. To begin with, there is that unmistakable shibboleth of speech. We object to nasal utterances; we are inclined to shudder at some of the fresh and forcible expressions with which Americans taint the springs of early English, although we may smile at these Americanisms in the New York journals and in the droll writings of the humourists of the Far West. In female mouths especially they jar harshly on our sensibilities. It may be that we feel a certain responsibility for the manners and behaviour of people who use our own language, who resemble us in features, and are sprung in great measure from our English stock. For it is certain that a very slight experience of travel makes us accept with tolerable complacency, or at least resignation, the German lady who shovels down her peas with the knife she clutches in her fist, as well as the French commercial gentleman who tucks his napkins into his shirt-collar and carefully cleanses his plate with his bread. No doubt English and Americans would learn to like and respect each other's good qualities were they to meet in villages on the shores of the Nyanza or away among the huts of the Kirghis in the Steppes of Asia. Like the American admiral in Chinese waters in war time, they would remember that "blood is thicker than water," and fraternize cordially enough. But on the highways of the civilized world the mutual repulsion is a disagreeable fact. Mounted parties of the respective nations cross each other on the Wengern Alp like members of rival tribes observing an armed neutrality; and in a train on the banks of the Rhine, or a steamer on the Upper Danube, they draw aside into hostile camps, and send solitary members of the opposite race to Coventry. There is one thing, however, which must be remembered, and that is, that the Americans who make themselves most conspicuous when travelling, and whose disagreeable peculiarities are apt to discredit their countrymen generally, are people of the rougher and ruder sort. And the same remark applies to our own race, under similar circumstances.

Then, in the American influence in raising foreign prices we have a substantial grievance which rankles not unnaturally, and this season it is taking more offensive proportions than ever. The travelling American may be said to lavish his capital where the Englishman is economizing his expenses. It is very much the fashion of the American at home to live from hand to mouth, and to spend successive fortunes almost as fast as he makes them. He makes no provision for elder sons, nor does he pretend to provide very handsomely for any of his male children. They must work for themselves as their father did before them; the luckier for them if they are started higher up on the social ladder. For himself he is too familiar with examples of the melancholy uncertainty of riches to be very eager about storing them. Indeed, it is almost the part of a prudent man to make sure of enjoyment while he has the means. What a comfort it ought to be to a speculator going into liquidation previously to beginning again to reflect that he has had a deal of spending out of the proceeds of his last venture. Governed vaguely by notions like these, although, perhaps, he scarcely translates them into words, the American comes over for his European tour. He sets aside a liberal sum for his expenses, and, as we said before, he does not care how soon he is back at his work. He has no great reason to check the extravagance of his family, and he has every inducement to enjoy every comfort which money can procure him while his travels last. He bids for the best rooms in the hotel; there is naturally a sharp competition in the height of the season; landlords learn that they may charge very much what they please, and, as we know, it is much more easy to send a tariff up than to get it lowered again. He finds himself in countries where it is the practice to drink wine at dinner, and where there are no bars where you can liquor up from breakfast to bed-time. He changes his habits easily enough, and gets curious in costly vintages. When one item habitually figures heavily in your bills, it may be taken as an axiom that all the others have a tendency to swell in proportion; and when the total of the bills is large, it is a mere bagatelle to be over-generous to the servants. Besides *nouveaux riches* who are cast away in a crowd with plenty of money burning in their pockets naturally assert their superiority for the time by casting their small change recklessly about them. Guides and porters get utterly corrupted and demoralised by the thunder-showers of dollars that fall in the hot season. If landlords do not respect these liberal patrons of theirs, it is only "human natur" that they should make slight account of less pretentious guests who are compelled to be frugal.

So it is no wonder that people of moderate means, smarting already under a steady increase of charges, should look with undisguised anxiety to the results of the American invasion of the year, and regard with something like aversion the members of the invading force. They might be content to try to bear it with more philosophy did they feel that the mass of Americans profited by their trip or even enjoyed it thoroughly. As for the profit, it would be rash to speak decidedly, for quick and very intelligent people may be learning fast when they look least like it. All we can say is, that their system of travel strikes us as a bad one, and that what they learn under it must almost necessarily be superficial and conventional. They hurry from place to place even faster than the average English cockney, because they are always in excellent training for pace, and have been freshened by the long voyage across the Atlantic. They are driven along by the Furies in the shape of a craving for change of scene, a longing for excitement in the absence of their habitual avocations, and a crushing consciousness that the time before them is shorter than their allotted task. They rush through noble scenery, along the crowded high roads, and dare not allow themselves to loiter in those sequestered nooks where Nature is really to be seen and courted in her beauty. When they do linger for a time in a capital, in Paris for example, they leave their wives and their daughters to do the churches, the galleries, and the shopping, and seek recreation and repose in the restaurants, cafés, and banker's ante-rooms where their countrymen most do congregate. Small blame to them, as an Irishman would say. Those blessed intervals that almost carry them back to the States are, for a certain class of Americans, almost their only seasons of real enjoyment, although perhaps it was scarcely worth while crossing the Atlantic to indulge in them. If appearances are not altogether deceptive, we can speak with more confidence as to the pleasures of their trip than as to its profit. There is no mistaking the worn and wistful look which tells of continual effort and an irrepressible desire to have it all well over. With its rapid repasts and its interminable distances, America turns out far harder and more wiry travellers than most countries. Still, the constant change of scene, diet, and climate for months on end; the easy habituality, as it were, with loins girded and staff in their hands; the perpetual catching of trains at unearthly hours; the being cooped up among the crowds in [illegible] rooms under the charge of autocratic jacks-in-office; being compelled to race for seats heavily handicapped by their latest purchases, must be a severe strain on the strongest system. No wonder that towards the middle of his time abroad the most active American [illegible] oscillates between despondency and despair, and that the wearing struggle imprints its traces on the worn features. We cannot help thinking that many Americans in Europe will sympathise with us if we venture to express a wish that some of them had stayed at home.

WOMANLY DIGNITY.

(Saturday Review.)

[illegible] are various kinds of dignity, and if some [illegible]perating than others, some are very lovely. [illegible]he greatest charms of womanhood. There [illegible]er that soft dignity which belongs to women [illegible]tionate by nature and timid by temperament. [illegible]ve a reserve of self-respect that defends [illegible]themselves as well as against others. These [illegible] dignity, tempered by much sweetness of speech [illegible]ner, that is the loveliest kind of all, and the [illegible]ttle as well as the most beautiful. They are like [illegible]lady in "Comus," and seem to cast the spell of respect on all with whom they are associated. No man, save of the coarsest fibre, and such as only physical strength can control, could be rude to them in word or brutal in deed; for there is something about them, very indefinite but very strong withal, which seems to give them special protection from insolence; and a loving woman of soft manners, whose mind is pure and who respects herself, is armed with a power which none but the vilest can despise. This is the woman who gets a precise obedience from her servants without exacting it, and whose children do not dream of disputing her wishes; who, though so gentle and affable, stops short of that kind of familiarity which breeds contempt, and with whom no one takes a liberty. For this one can scarcely give a reason. She would not ramp or rave if she was displeased, she would not scold, she could not strike; but there is a certain quality in her which we may not be able to formularize, yet which would make us ashamed to pass beyond the boundaries of the strictest respect, and which restrains others less consciously critical than ourselves as certainly as fear. It is the respect we pay to those who respect themselves; the consideration and honour which all real purity of nature demands and obtains. This is womanly dignity in its loveliest aspect, and the kind we all desire to see in women, whose it would not harden, nor render less than loving.

Then there is the more aggressive, strutting, stage kind of dignity, which we meet in historical romances chiefly, where "avaunt, base caitiff" is a phrase of power, and where an unprotected damsel, in a robe of "rich samite bright," with her back hair down and carrying a small jeweller's shop on her person, is able by the magic of her dignity alone to defend herself from the base designs of marauding barons and the depredations of meanery knaves—taking the wild beasts among men as Una tamed her lion. This is a picture exquisitely fascinating to the young, and firmly believed in. We doubt, however, if any enthusiastic girl would find she possessed the gift if she went into a thieves' quarter in London with her purse in her pocket and her dignity as her sole safeguard; and we think she would do better to trust to the police. This kind of dignity, translated into the home life, is a troublesome sort of thing, but sometimes it is intensely odd, if one can afford the time to be amused; and a dignified woman of the stage-heroic kind, who "draws herself up to her full height," as novelists say, and speaks in an octave below her usual voice when she is offended, is pretty sure to have plenty of occasion for the exercise of her talent.

There is another kind of dignity—the grim kind, repellant and ironbound—whereby you feel yourself pushed back before you have made an advance; where, indeed, the whole rule of life seems to be to repel on all sides. Woman afflicted with this species of dignity are always on the look-out for assaults, and consequently are always thrusting their shield of defence in your face. You do not want to trouble them in their dignity; you are not thinking of invading that or this sacred province; yet you are suddenly met by an assumption of offended majesty, which makes you feel as if you had received a blow. Some playful word, some laughing and ridiculous accusation, or quite innocent allusion, and you are treated as a misdemeanant who has grievously offended against good manners and womanly dignity. There are some women constitutionally incapable of understanding anything like playfulness, and who can make no distinction between fun and impertinence, a laughing humour and taking liberties. They wrap themselves up in a robe of majesty, and resent as rudeness any homely touch which ignores their stately drapery. They are women about whose affairs you know absolutely nothing, though you may be their friend of a lifetime. You never hear them tell the most harmless anecdote frankly, but always with a severe air of mystery and something hidden; you never hear them discuss the least important subject freely. You would not dare to ask them, friends as you are, things which you would ask a comparative stranger without hesitation, and they never volunteer information. They would consider it a liberty if you wanted particulars as to the treatment they had pursued, say in such or such a case of illness; and they are far too dignified to help the inexperienced or their youngers by their own acquired store. One often wonders what these women are as mothers with young daughters to instruct; and whether their dignity can unbend so far as to give lessons to girls who have everything to learn. They are so grim, so far removed from any of the kindly familiarities, the maternal tendernesses of ordinary women, that we find it hard to believe there can ever be moments in which, or persons to whom, they can condescend to be natural. Akin to these but not identical, are the coldly dignified women—those who keep themselves apart from their world for want of warmth to coalesce. They are not so aggressive as the grim ones, and not so apt to take offence or so keen to see an insult where none was meant; but they are as impenetrable, and as impervious to humour. The difference between the two kinds lies in the temper; the dignity of the grim being dignity accompanied by ill-humour, that of the cold being dignity hardened by indifference. Neither is admirable, and both are common; and woe to the luckless man, most probably of a jovial, weak-backed nature, who has fallen into the power of either. He has to expiate by life of self-suppression for the one part, and of perpetual stumbling into offence for the other, the terrible mistake he made in early youth, when a girl's cold self-possession was called by a finer word, and no account taken of the time when a just endurable characteristic would have become exaggerated.

The fact is, useful as womanly dignity is as a womanly possession, it can be carried to excess, and from a virtue become a vice. So long as it is an honest defence-work against the rough assaults of superior strength, it is both good and fair; but when it assumes to be more than this it becomes an exaggeration, and, as such, ridiculous. There is no law by which women can be exempt from a share in the troubles and sorrows of human life; and even their dignity cannot always protect them from things that override all but nature. Still it is a valuable possession, and women had better have too much of it than too little; for, though too much renders them absurd, too little tasks them contemptible, and between the two there is no doubt as to which is worse.

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1165 Rialto Baleo, Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1270 Sir Walter Scott, Smith—The Captain.
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427 Persian Packet, Sachael—H. Mirza Shuffee Miskey.

FOR COCHIN AND COLOMBO.
111 Mahi, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan.

NOT FIXED.
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INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 2½ per cent. will be allowed on Deposits at 7 days' notice for amounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac, and at 4 per cent. on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal.
Loans granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
14, Rampart Row, W.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES.
Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, and Shanghai.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at 2 [illegible]nt. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. [illegible],000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during [illegible] half-year, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz. :—
Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal.. 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 " "
Do. 12 do. do. do. ...4½ " "
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.
W. BLACKHALL,
Bombay, 1st July 1873. Manager.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.
KEROSINE OIL and SPIRITS TURPENTINE in Cases for SALE, to arrive by Ship GASPEE, from Boston.—Apply at the Ice House.
FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
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LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
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F R A U D.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEBWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

NOTICE.
MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.
CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., ¼ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.
GELATINE—The purest preparation is MORSON'S.:
Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.
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Medallists and Jurors, at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
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PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES
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COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.
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CORDOVA EXHIBITION, 1872.
Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."
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ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
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CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.
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ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.
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ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.
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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. KORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.
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THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.
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CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
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